2001 estimations. Rajasthan is the State where the highest number of rural habitations are still uncovered or partially covered by water supply schemes. According to experts, about 2.5 million Indians will have no access to safe drinking water by the year 2010. More than 50 per cent of the urban dwellers don't have proper water supply facilities. Slum-dwellers are the major victims of this menace, as water availability is very poor there. Even potable drinking water is not available to more than 10 per cent of the urban population. The existing urban water supply scheme is insufficient to meet the problem of water scarcity in urban areas, as these services do not cover the entire population. There is a need for appropriate mix of Central and State Governments' investment and strengthening of the operational and maintenance system for effective water supply. Development of technology for water harvesting, drought proofing measures, and production of drinking water is also essential. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take innovative initiatives to find a permanent solution to this very important problem -- water problem. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI T.N. CHATURVEDI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHABANA AZMI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with this Special Mention.

SHRI PRASANTA CHATTERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with this Special Mention.

श्री बालकवि बैरागी (**मध्य प्रदेश**):मैं इसके साथ अपने को एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

श्री राजू परमार (**गुजरात**): मैं भी इसके साथ अपने को एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

डा. फ़ागुनी राम (**बिहार**): मैं भी इसके साथ अपने को एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

GOVERNMENT BILLS

THE PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (EXTENSION TO KOHIMA AND MOKOKCHUNG DISTRICTS) REPEAL BILL, 2002

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to repeal the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Extension to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Act, 1972, be taken into consideration."

Sir, this is regarding the repeal of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Extension to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Act, 1972. The provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954, have already been extended to the whole of India. Hence, the separate Act extending the provisions to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts of Nagaland, has become redundant. The Commission on Review of Administrative Laws, under the Chairmanship of Shri P.C. Jam, had, *inter alia,* recommended repeal of the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Extention to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Act, 1972.

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal the Prevention of Food Adulteration (Extension to Kohima and Mokokchung Districts) Act, 1972, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI A. RAJA: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE INDIAN MEDICINE CENTRAL COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2002

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI A. RAJA) : Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Indian Medicine Central Council Act, 1970, be taken into consideration."